

Rowland E. Prothero, succeeding the Earl of Crawford, succeeding the President of the Board of Education—Herbert A. L. Fisher, succeeding the Marquis of Crewe.

First Commissioner of Works—Sir Alfred M. Mond, succeeding Lewis Harcourt.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir Frederick Cavley, succeeding Thomas McKinnon Wood.

Postmaster-General—Albert Illingworth, succeeding Herbert L. Samuel.

Minister of Pensions—George N. Barnes, succeeding Sir Henderson.

Attorney-General—Sir Frederick E. Smith, reappointed.

Solicitor-General—Gordon Hewart, K. C., succeeding Sir George C. Munro, succeeding H. T. Tennant.

Lord Advocate—James A. Clyde, K. C., succeeding Robert B. Macdonald.

Solicitor-General for Scotland—Thomas B. Morrison, K. C., reappointed.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Baron Wimborne, reappointed.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Henry E. Duke, reappointed.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Sir Ignatius J. O'Brien, reappointed.

Sir Robert Bannerman Finlay in accepting the office of Lord High Chancellor stipulated that his right to a pension be waived.

#### SKETCHES OF LEADERS.

##### Earl Curzon and Lord Milner for More Vigorous War.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston was Lord Privy Seal in the Asquith coalition Ministry. He became a peer of Great Britain in March, when his father, Baron Curzon, died. He was previously in the Lords as an Irish peer. From 1899 to 1905 he was Viceroy of India.

Earl Curzon had been repeatedly suggested for the Ministry of War. He received a post that the more energetic elements in Great Britain believed should be created. Lord Northcliffe and Winston Spencer Churchill also were mentioned, but finally Lord Curzon was made president of the new war board of seven, an advisory body only. Much fault has been found lately with the British war effort.

Earl Curzon has been understood generally to stand for a more vigorous conduct of the war. In speeches he has urged Great Britain not to expect an early end to the war, nor to understate the Germans, nor to begin to divide up the German Empire before they had taken it and generally to realize that the war is not over until the Allies have taken all Germany's strength to win.

##### Milner Urged Conscription.

Lord Milner has been since the war been a champion of stronger British efforts and an opponent of those who seemed to him to be softening the war. He was an ardent advocate of conscription. He also has insisted that the Balkan and Near Eastern theatre of war was of far more importance than the Asquith Ministry thought it. One fact said to have caused the fall of that Ministry. He called the Government sternly to account for being "too late" to save Serbia.

Oddly enough, Lord Milner's grandmother was a German woman and he was educated at Tübingen University. This was brought up against him when after the death of his mother, Lord Milner was mentioned as his successor. He was Under Secretary for Egypt in 1889-1892, Governor of Cape Colony and later, from 1905 to 1906, after the Boer war, Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies and then High Commissioner for South Africa.

Arthur Henderson, one of the three Labor representatives in the Asquith coalition Ministry, was President of the Board of Education at first and was made a month ago Minister of Pensions. He was created a peer in the House of Lords in 1915, after the Boer war, and was known as "the British coal king." He has sat twice in Parliament as a Liberal Member. He was one of the survivors of the Lusitania.

Later he was sent across the Atlantic to represent the munitions department of the British Government in the United States and Canada. On his return to England he was created a Baron by King George.

Sir George Cave is a well known lawyer and Unionist Member of Parliament for the Kingston division of Surrey.

Baron Rhonda before his elevation to the nobility in December, 1915, was David A. Thomas, head of the great coal combination and was known as "the British coal king." He has sat twice in Parliament as a Liberal Member. He was one of the survivors of the Lusitania.

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Sir Albert Stanley is general manager of the underground railway system of London. He was educated in American technical schools and for a number of years was the secretary of the Public Service Railway in New Jersey.

John Hodge is a Labor member of Parliament. He is secretary of the Steel Smelting Amalgamated Association.

Dr. Christopher Addison is qualified for his new post, having held the post of Parliamentary Secretary of Munitions. He is a doctor of medicine and has written extensively on anatomy.

Baron Devonport is chairman of Port Authority of London and has also held the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. He is well known as a sportsman, has received honors in shooting, hunting and yachting.

Shipping Controller.

In the case of Sir Joseph Patrick MacKay the post of Shipping Controller is in experienced hands. Sir Joseph was a ship owner, the head of the firm of MacKay & McIntyre, one of the largest private shipping firms in England.

The Cabinet in London. Edmund Prothero has a practical way as president of the Board of Agriculture, he having studied and written extensively on farming. He has been a member of

the Royal Commission on Home Production of Food since 1915.

Herbert A. L. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, is a well known educator. He has been Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University since 1912 and is a fellow in several British colleges. Mr. Fisher in 1909 delivered the Lowell Institute lectures in Boston.

Sir Alfred M. Mond, First Commissioner of Works, is a Liberal member of Parliament. He is managing director of several large firms, notably the Mond Powder and Heating Gas Company and the Power Gas Corporation, Ltd.

Sir Frederick Cavley is Liberal member of Parliament from Lancashire. Albert Illingworth is a partner in the firm of Daniel Illingworth & Son, spinners. He also is a Liberal member of Parliament from Lancashire.

Another Labor member of the Government is George N. Barnes, from the Blackfriars division of Glasgow. He has devoted much time to the promotion of old age pensions and better allowances to soldiers and sailors. He is on the Government's committee for soldiers' and sailors' pensions and allowances.

Gordon Hewart, the Solicitor-General, is a well known barrister. He holds the Liberal seat in Parliament for Leicester. Likewise the Lord Advocate, James A. Clyde, is a lawyer. He has been dean of Faculty of Advocates since 1915. He is a Liberal Unionist, representing Edinburgh West in Parliament.

Thomas B. Morrison retains the post of Solicitor-General for Scotland, which he has held since 1913.

The Right Hon. Henry E. Duke has been chairman of the Royal Commission on the Defense of the Realm since 1915. He is the Unionist member of Parliament for Exeter.

Ignatius J. O'Brien is retained as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, a post he has held since 1913. He is a well known Irish lawyer.

Press as Dictator.

Asquith's Fall Caused by It, Says James Henry Thomas.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—James Henry Thomas, member of Parliament for Derby and the railway men's leader, addressing the men to-day, described Premier Asquith's fall as a national disaster. He said it was brought about by press dictatorship, which would bring down David Lloyd George unless taken in hand.

"What should be labor's attitude in this great crisis?" he asked. "We must never lose sight of the fact that we have reached a stage in the world war when peace would be a triumph for German military might. The position is such that labor will win or lose the war."

"As we desire a speedy and successful conclusion to the war we ought to support the Government."

VIEW IN BERLIN.

Final Judgment on British Cabinet Crisis Postponed.

BERLIN (by wireless), Dec. 10.—The evening newspapers last night commented with great reserve upon the latest developments in the British Cabinet crisis. All of them lay emphasis upon the view that final judgment should be postponed until more tangible facts are known. The majority expressed the opinion that Premier Asquith's resignation was caused by David Lloyd George.

"Lord George's intrigue has been successful," says the *Zeitung am Mittag*. "The fall of Premier Asquith means the disappearance, for some time at least, of English leadership."

The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* reveals that a short time ago the Unionist *Morning Post* called Mr. Lloyd George a "traitor" and "a man of straw."

It considers the removal of Admiral Jellicoe from command of the grand fleet as probably connected with the fall of the British Government. However, warns the public against far-reaching conclusions. "A change of a Cabinet or in leading positions is not necessarily, in wartime, a mistake or a sign of weakness," it adds.

"The fall of Premier Asquith marks the disappearance of British liberalism in the hands of the British people," says the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*. "The British people have been dragged by Liberal leaders under the pressure of the Unionist and Anglo press," comments the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*.

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* compares Premier Asquith's resignation with that of Premier Sturmer of Russia, remarking that in the latter case the "war of the knife" was proclaimed and a German campaign was launched.

LINEER ST. PAUL GOT NO RAID WARNING

Capit. Mills Caught No Aero Telling of German Cruiser in Ship Lane.

Capit. A. R. Mills of the American liner St. Paul, yesterday from Liverpool, after a stormy run, said he had caught no wireless warning to merchants of the presence of a German submarine in the ship lane.

James Keeley, proprietor of the Chicago *Heard*, who arrived here five weeks ago from the front, considered his observations there of a confidential nature; that he practically had given his word to his military hosts not to reveal what he had seen.

The resignation of the British Cabinet and the election of Lloyd George had not surprised him, as it had been expected when the St. Paul sailed. A message from Lord Northcliffe to Mr. Keeley, in four words, sent in care of the *Heard*, told him that the triumph of Lloyd George.

Mr. Keeley is sure the Allies will win the war.

Other passengers were the baroness de Saxe, widow of the secretary of the Netherlands Legation at Washington, returning from a visit to her mother, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Bell, and a German woman who was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on November 7. He declined to say anything of his experience.

B. C. of E. Problems Discussed.

Causes of and solutions for the high cost of living were discussed last night before the Brooklyn Forum of the People's Institute in the Jefferson Building, 4 Court street, by Thomas Peters, Assistant District Attorney of Kings; John Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets; Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures; and Mrs. Julian Heath, head of the Housewives League.

## LE TRANSLOY AIM OF BRITISH ATTACK

Strong Patrols Are Forced to Withdraw in Raid on Somme Line.

### ACTIVITY IN THE VOSGES

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